

RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND!

DIVIDED WE FALL!

Vol. IX.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1828.

No. 447.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, Sept. 10.	Fayetteville, Sept. 11.	Newbern, June 7.	Petersburg, Aug. 29.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	127 137	152 161	150 175	125 200
Apple,	do.	28 30	33 37	40 50	34 75
Peach,	do.	45 50	75 80	45 75	
Rice,	lb.	7 10	7 10	6 7	6 8
Barley,	do.	24 25	22 23	28 28	20 25
Wheat,	do.	15 16	14 20	18 25	12 25
Oats,	do.	14 15	14 17	13 17	12 17
Corn,	bush.	50	35 40	35 40	35 40
Flour,	lb.	9	9	8 9	9 10
Flour, mould,	do.	15 16	16	15	14 17
Flour, rough,	bush.		75	70 80	
Flour,	bbl.	600	400 425	600 700	500 700
Flour,	lb.		25 28	35 40	
Flour,	gall.	100 110	90 125	100 125	90 100
Country,	do.	37 40	43 45	45 50	31
Iron,	ton.				11000 13000
Lard,	lb.	9 10	8 10	7 8	6 7
Lard,	cask.	150 175	100 250		150 200
Malasses,	gall.	35 37	35 4	20 30	37 40
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.		9		8
Oats,	bush.		22 25		
Flour, American,	keg.		500 800		550 650
Rice, Jamaica,	gall.	125 130	125 130	90 100	150 200
West India,	do.	80 100	70 8	85 90	100 150
New England,	do.	40 42	40	40 45	42 45
Rice,	cwt.	300	350 000	30 325	400 500
Shot,	do.		100 0		825
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.		85	65	75
Tar, Island,	do.	40 45	75	55	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	800 1000	850 1150	0 1000	800 1000
do.,	lb.		19 22	18 23	18 25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	do.		150 175		125 150
Hyson,	do.		120		
Young Tyson,	do.				100 125
Tallow,	cwt.	400 425	350 375		350 700
Tallow,	lb.	10	8	10	
Wheat,	bush.		60 65		85 90
Whiskey,	gall.	26 30	25		30 35
Wine, Madeira,	do.		250 400	500 575	250 500
Teneriffy,	do.		125 130	125 160	
Sherry,	do.		160 225	200 250	
Port,	do.		200 380		
Malaga,	do.		75 105		

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT.
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS
FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish
to have their paper discontinued at the expiration
of the year, will be presumed as desiring
its continuance until countermanded. And
no paper will be discontinued until all arrear-
ages are paid, unless at the option of the pub-
lisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and
guarantee the payments, shall receive the sev-
enth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines
will be inserted three times for one dollar, and
twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and
most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper
must be post-paid.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER has just received
from Philadelphia, and opened for sale
at the Hillsborough Book Store, opposite the
Post Office, a new and additional supply of
Books and Stationery, many of which have
never before been offered for sale in this place.

Among the supply are the following:

St. Valentine's Day, or the Fair Maid of
Perth, Walter Scott's last novel,
John Allan.

Living's Life of Christopher Columbus, a new
work, in 3 vols.

Henry's Exposition of the New Testament,
a new and valuable work, in 2 vols.

Hume's History of England, with Bisset's
and Smollett's continuations, 9 vols.

Blue Stocking Hall, a new novel,
The American Chesterfield, a valuable work
for young people.

Heber's Travels, 2 vols.

Tales of a Grandfather, by Walter Scott,
Virginia House Wife,

Religious Discourses, by Walter Scott,
Spark's Life of Ledyard,

Bichat on Life and Death,
Family Bibles,

The Devil on two Sticks,
Buck's Theological Dictionary,

History of Man, a new work, in 2 vols.
Discourses on Females,

Besides many others too tedious to mention.
Also, New Music for the Piano, Backgammon
Boards, Chess Men and Boards, Paint Boxes,
Drawing Paper, Writing, Letter, Printing and
Hatter's Paper, and almost every article in the
stationary line; all of which will be sold low
for cash, or on a short credit to punctual cus-
tomers. All orders thankfully received and
promptly attended to. Additional supplies
shortly expected.

August 12

NORTH CAROLINIAN

Will stand the fall
season, at my stable in
Hillsborough. The season
to commence on the 4th of
July.

Josiah Turner.

July 1.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

CASH FOR GOOD WHEAT.

DELIVERED at the mill of William Miller
& Co. three miles below Hillsborough.
CASH for FLAX SEED.

J. Webb.

June 24.

State of North Carolina,
Wake County.

Superior Court of Law—Spring
Term, 1828.

Washington Price } Petition for Divorce.
Salem Price }

I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,
that the defendant is not an inhabitant of
this state; it is therefore ordered, that publica-
tion be made for three months in the Star and
North-Carolina State Gazette, printed in Ra-
leigh, and the Hillsborough Recorder, of the
defendant to appear at the next term of this
Court, to be held on the first Monday after the
fourth Monday of September next, then and
there to plead, answer or demur to the plain-
tiff's petition, otherwise judgment pro con-
fesso against her will be entered, and the cause
heard ex parte.

Teste R. Hinton, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00

35—3m

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Sad-
dlers Shop to the building west of Thos.
Clancy & Co. they take this method of inform-
ing their friends and customers that they are
prepared to supply them with all articles in
their line as cheap as can be bought in the
state, and they venture to say, if not superi-
or, at least as good as can be had any where.
Their work has hitherto proved good; and hav-
ing the best of workmen and northern mate-
rials, they feel assured that they can give
general satisfaction to all who may call upon
them for work.

J. B. McQuade & Co.

Jan. 15.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been
granted to the subscriber on the estate of
Wm. Roberts, deceased, he will offer for sale,
on Friday the 19th day of September next, at
the late dwelling house of Sarah Roberts, de-
ceased, all the personal property of the said
Wm. Roberts, consisting of Negroes, Corn,
one Horse, and a quantity of Household and
Kitchen Furniture. Eleven months credit will
be given; the purchaser giving bond with ap-
proved security.

Wm. H. Hall, Adm'r.

August 30.

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsbo-

rough for sale,
By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of
one year.

As my object is to prevent the most infa-
mous intercourse of adultery that perhaps
ever was known, and seemingly permitted in
a christian country, I will sell all, beginning
at the house where Nancy Gentry now lives
and carries on her infamous debaucheries with
her old shammy humper.

February 12.

17—tf

PEACE!

THE Orange Peace Society will meet, pur-
suant to adjournment, at Rocky River
Meeting House, Chatham county, on the 20th
of this month, at 11 o'clock A. M. It is re-
quisite that the members punctually attend.
The attendance of all so disposed is respect-
fully solicited.

Joshua Lindley, Secretary.

September 2.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the
18th inst. a negro man named KY, yellow
complexion, stout built, with weight about
170 or 180, has a blue coat and blue pantal-
oons, and walnut coloured coat and walnut
colored pantaloons, white fur hat, and boots.
Five dollars reward will be given for his ap-
prehension if taken in the county, or ten dol-
lars if taken out of the county, and secured in
any jail so that I get him again.

Hugh Currie.

August 26.

NOTICE.

THE firm of S. S. CLAYTON & Co. is this
day dissolved by mutual consent. All per-
sons having claims against them will present
them to J. Webb for settlement, and those in-
debted will make payment to the same.

James Webb.

S. S. Clayton.

August 14.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased of Mr. WM. HUN-
TINGTON, his materials, &c., and rent-
ed the shop, I would inform the public that I
will carry on the business in all its branches.
All work in my line will be promptly attended
to and well executed. I hope, by close ap-
plication, to merit a continuance of the custom
which has been so liberally given to this shop.

Leumel Lynch.

I can safely recommend Mr. Lynch to my
customers, as a very attentive industrious young
man, and a good workman.

Wm. Huntington.

July 29.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being very anxious to bring
all his business to a close, has sold his
stock of materials, and rented his tools and
shop, to Mr. LEUMEL LYNCH, and has no in-
terest in the work done in the shop from and
after the 1st day of August next.

As this step has been taken for the purpose
of attending exclusively to the settlement of
all accounts, it is hoped and earnestly desired,
that all who are indebted will call and settle
with the least possible delay. Longer in-
dignity need not be expected.

He has on hand, and will continue to keep,
a handsome assortment of Watches, Jewellery
and Silver-Ware; all of which will be sold on
better terms than such articles have ever been
sold for in this place; and will be kept for sale
at the same stand as heretofore.

Wm. Huntington.

July 29.

TRUST SALE.

ON Thursday the 18th September, I shall
sell the personal property of William B.
Jameison, at the dwelling house of the said
Jameison, to satisfy two deeds of trust duly
proved and registered, made to secure certain
debts due to Miss Margaret Jameison.

The property consists of a likely slave named
Sally, and about 75 Sheep, 50 Hogs, 10
Cows, 4 Horses, and all the Household and
Kitchen Furniture. The terms will be made
known on the day of sale.

John Scott, Trustee.

August 5.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by
Colonel Hugh Munhall on the 29th of
August, 1825, to Richard Woods, since de-
ceased, to secure to John Woods, also deceased,
certain sums of money, will be sold to the
highest bidder, for ready money, on Monday
the 22d day of September next, at the Court-
House in the town of Hillsborough,

A Valuable Negro Man,

as the property of said Munhallan. Such title
will be made as is vested in me, as administra-
tor of said Richard Woods, deceased.

James McBane, Adm'r.

August 26.

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust
made to us by John Stroud, to se-
cure the payment of certain sums
of money therein mentioned, will
be sold to the highest bidder, for ready
money, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on
Monday the 22d day of September, a certain

Tract of Land,

whereon Fielding Stroud now lives, containing
480 ACRES.

on the waters of Phil's creek, adjoining the
lands of Frank Barbee, Jesse Nevils, and oth-
ers.

James Webb,

John A. McBane, Trustees.

August 26.

FOR SALE.

A NEW and well finished OX-CART, with
a pair of strong and well broke OXEN.
Price eighty dollars—six months credit. Ap-
ply to

G. M. Johnston.

July 13.

HABITS OF THE BEAVER.

Beavers, as if to enable them to
live and move either on land or wa-
ter, have 2 web-feet like those of ducks
or water dogs, and two like those of
land animals. When they wish to con-
struct a dwelling-place, or rather ci-
ty, for it serves the whole body, they
choose a level ground with a stream
running through it; they then dam
up the stream so as to make a pond,
and perform the operation as skillful-
ly as we could ourselves. Next they
drive into the ground stakes of five
or six feet long in rows, watching
each row with twigs and puddling
or filling the interstices with clay,
which they ram close in, so as to
make the whole solid and water
tight. This dam is likewise shaped
on the truest principles; for the up-
per side next the water slopes, and the
side below is perpendicular; the base
of the dam is ten or twelve feet thick;
on the top is a narrow part two or
three; and it is sometimes as long
as one hundred feet. The pond be-
ing thus formed and secured, they
make their houses round the edge of
it; they are cells, with vault roofs,
and upon piles; they are made of
stones, earth and sticks; the walls
are two feet thick, and plastered as
neatly as if the trowel had been used.
Sometimes they have two or three
stories for retreating into in case of
floods; and they always have two
doors, one towards the water and
one towards the land. They keep
their winter provisions in stores, and
bring them out to use; they make
their beds of moss; they live on banks
of trees, gums and crawfish. Each
house holds from twenty to thirty,
and may be from ten to twenty five
houses in all. Some of their com-
munities are larger than others, but
theirs, but there are seldom fewer
than two or three hundred inhabit-
ants. In working they all bear their
share; some gnaw the trees and
branches with their teeth to form
stakes and beams; others roll the pe-
ces to the water; others, driving,
make holes with their teeth to place
the piles in; others collect and carry
stones and clay; others beat and mix
the mortar; and others carry it on
their tails, and with these bear it and
plaster it. Some superintend the rest,
and by sharp strokes with the tail,
which are carefully attended to; the
beavers hastening to the place where
they are wanted to work, or to re-
pair any hole made by the water, or
to defend themselves or to make their
escape when attacked by an enemy.

From Scenes in Cafferland.

THE HONEY BIRD.

Two miles farther we came to a
shoal, and satisfied ourselves that
our voyage must end here; and we
resolved on returning to a beautiful
spot that we had selected for taking
our repast, and where we amused
ourselves with exploring every pari;
we had no paths but those formed by
the baboons. At the end of one, we
discovered a rude but very ingeni-
ous scaffolding, made by the Hotten-
tots to obtain honey from the hive.

The rock overhanging its base so much,
that very great labour and skill were
required, and risk incurred, in fix-
ing and tying with strips of bark the
poles and branches of trees. Their
reward may literally be said to be
sweet. The manner of finding it is
very singular, as related to us by
one of our party who had accompani-
ed a Hottentot in search of some.

The Hottentot went to a place that
he thought likely to contain the hives,
and immediately whistled with a sort
of call that the honey-bird or indica-
tor is accustomed to, when the little
gathered attendant made its ap-
pearance, chirping loudly and ho-
vering about him; it then flew for-
ward, still chirping and watching
to see if they followed. It tried
twice to lead them across a kloof,
flying back and again forward to
entice them to follow; they how-
ever not liking to go thus way, and
the Hottentot continuing to whistle
the call, the bird at length flew back,

and led another way, still watching
and chirping to them to follow him,
which they now did, and very soon
it hovered over a place in the rock,
where on searching, they found a
hive full of honey; the bird immedi-
ately perched on a bush over them,
and waited patiently till they had ta-
ken the honey, when it flew down,
and took possession of the nest, and
eat what was left for it.

The honey-bird is rather larger
than a sparrow, with brown feathers.
The quantity of honey taken every
year is immense, and its flavor is very
delicious. The bees seldom or never
sting, if they are not hurt. The Hot-
tentot is very particular in his man-
ner of leaving the honey for the bird,
as he says that it will then remember
him, and lead him another time in
preference to any other person.

THE PRESIDENT.

Every citizen, says the National
Intelligencer, who has any knowl-
edge of our public servants, is ac-
quainted with the remarkable labori-
ous habits of the president. He is
perhaps the earliest riser in Washing-
ton, and applies himself to the vari-
ous duties of his high office, with an
assiduity which is without example,
perhaps, in any public man, since the
time of President Washington. We
recollect learning the fact, that when
he was preparing his extremely la-
borate report on the intricate subject
of weights and measures, which he
was, as secretary of state, required
by a resolution of congress to make,
a work which, by its research and
comprehensiveness, extorted the prais-
es of English writers— anxious to
complete the report before the close
of the session, at which he wished to
present it, he arose during nearly the
whole winter, at three o'clock, and
occupied himself for three hours be-
fore day almost every morning, in
completing the task assigned to him.

He accomplished it, and the report,
comprising between two and three
hundred octavo pages, was sent in
before congress adjourned. We men-
tion this incident merely to illustrate
the habits of the president, and show
how necessary some relaxation must
be to a man of sixty, when the heats
of our long southern summers add
their enfeebling effect to that of con-
stant labor. Without such relaxa-
tion, and the renovation of a few
weeks annually spent in the bracing
sea air of his native climate, his
health would suffer, if his life were
not endangered by it. He, therefore,
almost every summer, makes a visit
to Massachusetts of some weeks,
which he spends quietly among his
kindred and friends, and returns to
the seat of government, prepared for
the labors of the winter. This has
been thought so reasonable, indeed
necessary an indulgence, for which he
has the example of all his predeces-
sors, that it is rarely that it has been
the subject of remark or censure, ex-
cept by the vulgar and ignorant.

CIDER.—Good cider can be

made any where, of good fruit, by
the following method: When your
apples are well ground, wet your
straw with the juice instead of wa-
ter; put some straw in a cask next
your receiving tub, with a blanket
on it, to filtrate or strain it; then put
it into a good clear strong cask im-
mediately; suffer it to have as little
air as possible, to prevent fermenta-
tion. When your cask is full bung
it up tight, and remove it to your
cellar, not to be disturbed for one
month at least. This cider will re-
tain its sweetness for years, and be
as clear as needful; it will be fit for
bottling in four weeks. It should
not be removed in the cask; was put
up in, but racked into another. If
there be any who doubt this mode,
let them try one cask after the above
method. The foregoing is copied
from experience.

B. WALDON.

N. E. Farmer.

Men generally put a greater value
upon the favor they bestow, than
upon those they receive.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM INDIA.

The education of native youth, of both sexes, appears to engross much attention. Extracts are published in the newspapers from English essays, written by the Hindoo students of the Anglo-Indian College, in which the juvenile authors bring their acquirements in European learning to bear upon questions of moral, literary, political and social importance, in a very ingenious and remarkable manner. Great benefits are expected to result from this diffusion of the literature of the west. "One of the first effects," says the editor of the India Gazette, "will be the eradication from the minds of the native youth, of much of the superstition which constantly left their fathers in a false position, in the social compact. The film will fall from their mental orbs, and they will view matters with very different sentiments from those now too prevalent. Will they continue, in the strict sense of the term, Gentoo? Will the child of the man of low cast continue—after becoming intimate with the history, the literature and institutions of the west—to consider with perfect content, complacency and conviction, a system that holds up the degradation of his tribe to the end of the world as just and necessary? Will he not—as affects his conscience at least—long to throw off the bonds of this, to him and his race, oppressive law? It is likely that one of the youths educated at the Anglo-Indian College—one, in short, of those young men whose recitations, or essays have been recently publicly displayed—is it likely that such a person would consider it a proper act, religiously or morally, to be instrumental to the sacrifice of a sister, mother or daughter—or to be the first to light the pile that must consign her to a shocking death?

It is no less satisfactory to find that the blessings of knowledge are becoming more appreciated, and likely to spread among the native female population in different parts of the country. It appears by a report recently published by the missionaries of Serampore, that upwards of two hundred female children are in attendance at the schools established in and near that station and Ishera.

The Mofussel Schools, too, appear to be going on very satisfactorily. The number attending the Beerbhoom schools is upwards of forty. At Dacca there are about one hundred and forty female scholars. The Chittagong schools are attended by seventy seven.

There is also a school at Jessore, Akyab, Allahabad, and Benares; and the total number in attendance at the Serampore and other schools amounts to no less than five hundred and fifty—and there is every probability of their increasing, as the fame of these schools becomes spread. Indeed, the cause of education appears to be getting every day more and more popular among the people. In one part of the report is observed—"In most of the schools the parents attended, and testified their joy at the proficiency made by their children." All suspicion and prejudice seemed to have vanished away.

One of the missionaries states that several respectable "Mosoolmans" have lately called upon him, and offered to take charge of schools. "Every girl," he adds, "that leaves the schools, spreads the fame of them, and the knowledge of our exertions inspire the people with a desire that they might profit by them."

ESCAPE FROM A SUTTEE.

A report from the Bengal Hurkaru gives the following detail of the escape of a woman from the funeral pile of her husband:

Having been informed that a Sutte was about to take place at the Chitpore Ghaut, I left my residence with the intention of proceeding to the spot. On arriving at the Thanna I learnt that the woman who was about to immolate herself, had, after feeling the fire, leaped from the pile, and made her escape; in consequence of this intelligence I lighted from my buggy, and entered the Thanna, wishing to make myself better acquainted with the particulars. The Dargah informed me, that having received a strict charge from the magistrate to see that every thing was done at Suttees according to law, he had acted up to his orders, and that, in consequence, he had caused the fire to be put to the pile before the woman ascended it; and that after she had laid herself upon it, had suffered no one to bind her;—that the woman, as soon as the fire reached her, leaped from the pile, and he had taken her for protection into custody. The poor creature lay on a mat in the Thanna. Her wounds did not appear to be severe, one side of her face and a part of her back were burnt. On being interrogated as to the reason of her ascending the pile, she replied by pointing to her forehead, intending thereby that it was her destiny. She expressed great horror at the idea of returning to the fire. In answer to my question, as to what she wished to do in future, she said that she wished to be taken to her house, and that in case her relations would not receive her again, she had properly a friend to maintain herself. The probability of her returning home seems to be

small, as the universal opinion among the people was, that her family was already much disgraced by her conduct in not burning, and would be much more so, if they received her. By an order of the magistrate, I find this morning that she has been conveyed to the hospital, where, it is to be hoped, she will soon recover from her wounds. This fact convinces me, and I have no doubt it will most of your readers, that were the native police officers more generally careful that nothing on these occasions was done contrary to the regulations of government, which are forwarded to them by the magistrates, the number of Suttees would soon materially decrease. Of the inability of the poor deluded women to stand the fire, the Brahmins are well aware; and hence may be traced the brutal custom almost universally practised by them, of binding the widow to the pile, either with bamboos passed over and fastened down on both sides, or by heaping a great weight of wood, &c. on the bodies. Were they allowed to do nothing of this kind, which I believe is contrary to their Shasters, it is not to be doubted that one woman in a hundred would not remain to burn.

The London Courier of the 21st July, says:—If our readers will take the trouble to look at the map, they will see not only how rapidly the Russians have advanced, but how careful they have been to clear their right and left flanks as they advanced. The campaign commenced on the 7th May, and by the 2d July, less than two months, they have pushed forward almost to Buzark and Varna, only fifty leagues from Constantinople, and have taken seven fortresses, Bialow, Marchin, and Tholtscha—Hirova and Kusenji—Kuzon and Mangalia—besides Anapa, on the coast of Asia.

We learn from Captain Paine, of the brig Amos Palmer, that Vera Cruz, that Commodore PORTER, commanding the Mexican squadron, of ship Asia, 64, brig Bravo of 18 guns, and one other of 18 guns, had hauled down his flag, discharged all his men, and had but a few soldiers on board to take care of the vessels. The Mexicans were dissatisfied with Commodore PORTER, and he intended returning home by the first conveyance.

We have examined several files of Vera Cruz papers, to the 8th August inclusive, but find nothing on this subject—though in papers of the 4th or 5th, is a correspondence between the Commodore and the Marine Department, concerning the absolutely destitute condition of the foreign seamen, whose term of service having expired, had been discharged without being paid a shilling. This is probably the cause of the commodore quitting the service—if such be the fact.

New York American.

SLAVE TRADE.

The August number of the African Repository states this hateful traffic to be still carried on to a great extent, and under circumstances of great cruelty to its unhappy victims. The La Perle, Gibbon, master, being pursued by a French cutter, in order to avoid detection, threw sixty five slaves overboard. The French slave trade appears to be undiminished; and the number of Spanish vessels thus employed is immense. The ravages of disease from the crowded state of the vessels, and the scarcity and wretchedness of the provisions, though they are shocking to the contemplation, are hardly noticed; they are one of the circumstances of the trade. In a Spanish schooner of 60 tons burthen, in which 221 slaves were crowded, 80 died, and the remainder were landed in a miserable state of disease and emaciation. These scoundrels, the vultures of their race, sometimes prey on each other, often seizing slaves of inferior force, murdering the whites, and taking possession of the cargo. To the Brazils the trade is carried on with circumstances of the most odious barbarity. Out of a cargo of 810, there have been known to die 70, in a passage of 46 days. On another occasion, 186 out of 446 were released by death from a situation which combines more horrors in it than any other that is conceivable in the whole range of human misery. Some of the accounts given we forbear to repeat. Language furnishes no epithets to express the guilt and odiousness of the wretches, immediately engaged in this terrible traffic, or of those who fatten on the spoils at home. The civilization of the world ought only to be dated from the period when this legalized compound of robbery, cruelty, and murder, shall be abolished in it.

Baltimore American.

Extract from a letter, dated near Mexico, July 11th, 1828, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"I am in hopes soon to be more at leisure, and endeavour to clove my concerns here, if possible, and return to Philadelphia, the dear city of Porter, Oysters, Terrapins, Surtout and brotherly love—none of which good things are to be had here. The affairs of this country still remain unsettled, and probably will remain so for some time. The Spaniards are so much busy in the European

country within a given number of days. On the evening of the 7th inst. several houses of the European Spaniards were forced open and the proprietors assassinated, but not a cent of their money was touched.

Generals Bravo, Negrete and Echavarri, as also a great number of inferior officers, have been banished from the country within a short time; and now and then they shoot a few by way of variety. Canedo, who formerly boarded in Philadelphia, at Miss S. Mc's, is secretary of state. Cortez is also in the city of Mexico."

From the Hagerstown Herald.

MADISON AND JACKSON.

All who wish to understand why General Jackson entertained but a poor opinion of President Madison, may find an explanation in the following document, which, in a government where the people rule, ought long since to have been before the public.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
April 25th, 1815.

SIR—As soon as the first credible account of peace was received at Washington, a letter stating the fact was addressed to you from this Department, dated the 16th of February, and as soon as the treaty of peace was ratified by the president and senate, the event was communicated to you in another letter, dated 17th February, with instructions for the disposal of the force under your command. It is regretted that any accident should prevent the delivery of either of those letters in due course, but I presume, that both of them long since reached your hands, and that the instructions have been carried into effect.

I assure you, sir, that it is a very painful task, to disturb for a moment, the enjoyment of the honorable gratification which you must derive, as well from the consciousness of the great services that you have rendered your country, as from the expressions of approbation and applause, which the nation has bestowed on those services. But representations have been recently made to the president, respecting certain acts of military opposition to the civil magistrate, that require immediate attention; not only in vindication of the just authority of the laws, but to rescue your own conduct from an unmerited reproach.

There has been transmitted to the president, copies of the letter of Mr. Reed, your aide-de camp, to the editor of the Louisiana Courier, dated the 21st February; of your general order, dated the 28th February, commanding certain French subjects to retire from New Orleans; of a publication in the Louisiana Courier of the 3d of March, under the signature of a "citizen of Louisiana of French origin," announcing under the general order; the order of the 5th March, enforcing the order of the 28th of February; of your letter of the 16th of February, announcing the unofficial intelligence of peace, and of the 3d general order, of the 8th of March, suspending the order of the 28th of February, except so far as relates to the Chevalier Tonsard.

These documents have been accompanied with a statement that on the 5th of March, the writer of the publication of the 3d of March, Mr. Louallier, a member of the legislature of the state of Louisiana, was arrested by your order and confined in the barracks; that on the same day, Mr. Hall, the district judge, issued a Habeas Corpus, in the case of Mr. Louallier, but before the writ was served, the judge himself was arrested by your order, for issuing it, and conducted under a strong guard to the barracks; that on the 8th of March, Mr. Dick, the Attorney of the United States, having obtained from Mr. Lewis, a State Judge, a writ of Habeas Corpus, in the case of Judge Hall, which was served upon you, he was arrested by your order and lodged in the barracks; that Judge Hall was released on the 12th of March, but was escorted to a place out of the city of New Orleans, with orders not to return until information of peace was officially received, and officially announced; and that Mr. Dick was released, on the same day, and permitted to remain in town, but with orders to report himself from day to day until discharged.

From these representations, it would appear, that the judicial power of the United States has been resisted, the liberty of the press has been suspended, and the consul and subjects of a friendly government have been exposed to great inconvenience by the exercise of military force and command. The president views the subject in its present aspect, with surprise and solicitude; but in the absence of all information from yourself, relative to your conduct, and the motives of your conduct, he abstains from any decision, or even expression of an opinion upon the case; in hopes that such explanations may be afforded as will reconcile his sense of public duty, with a continuance of confidence which he reposes in your judgment, discretion and patriotism. He instructs me, therefore, to request, that you will with all possible despatch, transmit to this department, a full report of the transactions which have been stated. And in the mean time, it is presumed, that all extraordinary exertion of military au-

thority has ceased, in consequence of the cessation of danger, open or covert, upon the restoration of peace.

The president instructs me to take this opportunity of requesting that a conciliatory deportment may be observed towards the state authority—and citizens of New Orleans. He is persuaded that Louisiana justly estimates the value of the talents and valor which have been displayed for her defence and safety, and that there will be no disposition in any part of the nation to review with severity the efforts of a commander acting in a crisis of unparalleled difficulty, upon the impulse of the purest patriotism.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. J. DALLAS,
Acting Secretary of War.
Maj. Gen. A. JACKSON.

SOUTHERN FACTORIES.

It has always been a matter of surprise to us that Southern Factories have been so long delayed.

We have the raw material—the country abundantly diversified with seats of water power for propelling machinery—the climate of the middle and interior range of our state is well adapted to manufacturing the year round—sites can be selected which for health cannot be surpassed in the middle or western states—in short, there is every natural advantage and inducement to the enterprising of our own state, or for capital and genius from other states to embark in Southern Factories.

The only question is that appertaining to a judicious commencement—that is, not to launch into enormous expenditures calculated to raise establishments at first to rival the largest in the northern states—we do not think this would be an advisable commencement.

There is no doubt a numerous train of good old spinning wheels and looms, which stood by the state and the country, during the last embargo and war times, that have since been retired to back buildings, chambers and garrets, till the rats and rust have destroyed the bands and gudgeons which once produced the cheerful hum of domestic industry and southern independence.

No part of our community prides itself more upon this patriotic principle of domestic independence, when opposition to tyrannical laws call for it, than our southern females.

Let our old friends be brought forth from their hiding places—new hands furnished and all the apparatus of the wheel and loom put in domestic motion—a set judicious establishments erected in our water courses for the manufacture of such cotton, coarse fabrics as would always pay a handsome profit whether the Tariff act be repealed or continued.

If the planters would unanimously adopt the screw and press for packing square bales of cotton—then cotton bagging would answer every purpose of hemp—and it is considered by many to be preferable.

Georgia Constitutionalist.

TARIFF.

From the Greenville Republican.

We conceive it due to the cause to which we profess an unalterable adherence, to assure our brother editor of the Edgefield Hive, that he is in error, when he supposes that we have ceased to resist the treasonable excitement, which a certain party in South Carolina seemed resolved to push as far as they dare—We have taken a stand, and we will either die in the breach or repel the foe.

There is something in the manœuvring of our influential men, indicative of very little candour, and less patriotism. Why, may it be asked, do they not let the people alone? Can any thing more, or any thing new be now said about the Tariff? Or do they think that the people of this state are unable to remember, until the election, that the tariff is an insufferable evil? If it be fatal to Southern prosperity, will not the people feel it? If a man be knocked down he certainly does not require to be informed of it.

But the true state of things is this:—It is necessary for certain purposes, that popular excitement should be kept up;—the people of the south must be made to believe that they are in bondage to the slaves of the YANKEE—that the southern states are to become tributary to the north; and other opinions equally true, and worthy of Americans, are to be actively and industriously circulated, so that the people may not have any time to reflect; for if they are allowed to pause, they may perceive the dreadful snare that a certain party are laying for them and for what objects? Pause, people of South Carolina—look well into your real situation, be not deluded by flimsy speculation, seeming analogies, or strong assertions, to attempt any thing against the union of

these states. You are told that nothing is designed against the union; do not believe it; you know not what ambition will attempt; at least, err on the right side—believe and act as if a dissolution of the states was intended—on so mighty a question leave no room for doubt—adopt as the leading principle of your political conduct that the union shall never be dissolved. On a subject of such unspeakable importance, have neither deference or respect for any man, or any man's opinion; conclude him to be a traitor or an idiot, who can tolerate the word disunion.

In the course of our political career, it is to be expected, that seasons of popular excitement will arise among us, as they have among other nations; these are the junctures which ambitious men seize, to overthrow established institutions, and to raise themselves to thrones and crowns. Does not the present crisis present mighty temptations to aspiring men? Are there none such in this country? Such characters are among us; and if there were none it would be right to believe that they did exist.

What a dreadful and bloody page of history will that be which shall record the name of him who shall dissolve this union; horrible however as the narration will be, there are many who desire to form its principal subject; immortal fame will not be rejected by all, though it may be immortal infamy. What did Cromwell care for the curses or praises of posterity? he had present power, what more did he regard? Are there no Cromwells in disposition among us? If there are none, then human nature itself is revolutionized.

An experiment to ascertain to what point a man can endure heat, was made on Saturday evening at Nouveau Tréfil, in the presence of about 200 spectators, including several scientific and learned personages. The man upon whom the experiment was made, is a Spaniard of Andalusia, 43 years of age, named Martinez. A cylindrical oven built in the form of a dome, was heated for four hours with a very fierce fire. At ten minutes after eight o'clock the Spaniard wearing pantaloons of red swanskin, wrapped in a thick woollen mantle, and having on his head a cap of felt *la paillasse*, entered the oven, where he remained sitting on a pair of steps for fourteen minutes, exposed to a heat of 45 or 50 degrees according to a metallic thermometer, the graduation of which does not exceed 50. He sung a Spanish song whilst a fowl was baked beside him. Upon quitting the oven, his pulse beat 130 times in a minute, whereas it beat only 72 times before he entered it. The oven was heated again for a second trial. The Spaniard took his seat in it at a quarter before nine, ate the fowl, and drank a bottle of wine. Upon coming out his pulse beat 176 times, and the thermometer marked 110 degrees Reaumur. For the third and last experiment he lay flat on a board surrounded with lighted candles, and the oven door was shut. After he had been there five minutes, the spectators exclaimed "tis enough 'tis enough!" The oven door was opened, and a thick infectious smoke proceeded from it, which was occasioned by the tallow, the candles having melted. The Spaniard, whose pulse marked 200 pulsations when he quitted the oven, immediately plunged into cold water, and two or three minutes after was upon his feet safe and sound. He was received by the spectators with unanimous applause.

London paper.

Useful Invention by Mr. Peter Laporte.

We have in our possession, and shall be glad to exhibit, a beautiful and robust-proof travelling trunk, made of a new material, which is thus described in the specification of the patent:

"This cloth is made of hemp and wire, which is spun together, woven, and twilled, in the same way that all other cloths are. The hemp is twisted right round the wires, and they are then woven together in the manner in which the common bagging is made; it may, however, be woven tight or open, to suit the purposes for which it may be required; and after this operation, should, in all cases, be painted on both sides; this serves to prevent the hemp from rotting, and the wire from rusting. You may, if you please, put many coats of paint upon it, (suited to the object) which will make the surface solid, smooth and elegant. This cloth may be used for many purposes, not only for boots of stages, but for carpeting, sackings bottoms of bedsteads, fancy chairs, sofas, panels, (or in fact bodies) or roofs of carriages, baskets, water buckets, for travelling trunks, or the security of the mails."

There would really seem to be no end to the durability of whatever is constructed of these materials, and we know not why they may not be applied to all the objects enumerated, as well as various others. The trunk, while it is completely impenetrable, is lighter than the ordinary trunk. We really think that editors of papers would benefit the public by the notice of this invention, whilst they would assuredly serve a very worthy citizen, by contributing to bring his valuable invention into immediate use.

Amer. Farmer.

PETERBOROUGH.

Wednesday, September 17.

ELECTORAL.

Administration Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania.
First Dist.—Isaac T. Avery, of Burke,
Second, Abner Franklin, of Iredell,
Third, Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln,
Fourth, Edmund Deberry, of Montgomery,
Fifth, Jas. F. Morehead, of Rockingham,
Sixth, Alexander Gray, of Randolph,
Seventh, Benj. Robinson, of Cumberland,
Eighth, James S. Smith, of Orange,
Ninth, William Hinton, of Wake,
Tenth, Edward Hall, of Franklin,
Eleventh, Samuel Hyman, of Martin,
Twelfth, Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank,
Thirteenth, William Clark, of Pitt,
Fourteenth, Wm. S. Blackledge, of Craven,
Fifteenth, Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

Jackson Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.
First District.—Robert Love, of Haywood,
Second, Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes,
Third, Peter Forney, of Lincoln,
Fourth, John Giles, of Rowan,
Fifth, Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham,
Sixth, John M. Morehead, of Guilford,
Seventh, Walter F. Leak, of Richmond,
Eighth, Willie P. Ma-gum, of Orange,
Ninth, Rev. Josiah Crutcher, of Wake,
Tenth, John Hall, of Warren,
Eleventh, Joseph J. Williams, of Martin,
Twelfth, Kellar Ballard, of Gates,
Thirteenth, Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe,
Fourteenth, Richard D. Spight, of Craven,
Fifteenth, Edward B. Dudley, of New Hanover.
* The Election takes place on the second Thursday (the 13th) of November next.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Durham. Stephen Miller, S. William Wright,
Joseph Gillespie, C.
Haywood. Two as Love, S. Ninian Edmonston,
B. S. Bittan, C.
Warren. S. Davenport, S. Abner N. Vail,
Sanderson, C.

At the Superior Court held in this place last week, Judge Ruffin presiding, Samuel Patton and Alexander Patton, indicted for conspiracy and assault and battery on William Holt, were found guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, pay all costs, and give bond with good security for their good behavior for three years thereafter. This was a case of an unusual aggravated and atrocious character. These two brothers, Samuel and Alexander Patton, without any provocation whatever, went to the house of Capt. Holt, and under pretence of settling a dispute, decamped him some distance from his house, when they fell upon him with clubs and beat him near unto death, even after he had become so faint as to find it necessary to take hold of the fence for support, they struck him three or four blows in the face. Two of his little sons, twelve or fifteen years of age, who came to his assistance, were also beaten, and one of them received a blow on his head which laid bare his skull. Capt. Holt is remarkable for his peaceful disposition, and for his correct deportment.

John T. Patterson, indicted for an attempt to commit a rape, was found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment and costs of suit.

Sarah, a slave belonging to Ezekiel Brewer, was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to receive fifteen lashes.

Harry, a slave of Samuel Kirkpatrick, was convicted of burglary; sentence of death was awarded by a motion for a new trial.

Wiley, indicted for the murder of his wife, was acquitted.

From the Newbern Spectator.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

On Thursday the 4th inst. notice having been previously given, a number of our most respectable citizens assembled at the Court House in Newbern, to take into consideration the subject of the proposed Rail Road from Newbern through the central part of the state. The Hon. Joux H. BRYAN was called to the chair, and GEORGE WILSON, esq. was appointed secretary. The chairman, in a short, but appropriate address, called the attention of the meeting to the important subject of internal improvement. He adverted to the vast progress beyond us, already made by some of our sister states, and the rapid strides with which they are outstripping us, in the career of internal and general improvements, advertising particularly to the experienced benefits of the Quincy and the Mauch Chunk Railways, which have been erected, and reminding us of those contemplated by Baltimore and Charleston. On motion to that effect, the chairman appointed a committee to draft and report resolutions, expressive of the sense and objects of this meeting, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: John P. DAVIS, Wm. S. Blackledge, Thos. S. Singleton, Ed. G. Pasteur, Nath. Smith, M. E. Manly, M. H. Leate and Jas. W. Bryan. The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The present depressed condition of North Carolina, calls loudly upon every citizen for exertion, in support of any rational scheme, which may be suggested, from whatever quarter, as a remedy for the local disadvantages and difficulties under which she

labors; and for union in any efficient and practicable mode of concentrating within her limits her scattered wealth, and developing her hitherto concealed or unemployed resources—in whatever may tend to arouse the sleeping enterprise of the commonwealth, bring into profitable occupation her deserted lands, contribute to the facilities and employments of trade, put a stop to the spirit of emigration which pervades and robs the country of its active industry; and in fine, for zealous co-operation in the scheme of internal improvement recommended by our western friends of Chatham, Guilford, Orange and Randolph: viz. the construction of a rail road by the state, from the mountains to Newbern, by which our fellow citizens of the west may be enabled to bring to market their produce, which, owing to expense of transportation, is now rotting in their barns—open a new source of value for lands within their own territory, and furnish them a mart with a people who inhabit the same state, and bear alike its burdens and its honors. The time seems particularly propitious to the object in view. The public mind is rapidly awakening to the importance of it, examples of similar enterprises, of far greater difficulty of accomplishment, are daily presented to us, and the paralyzed industry of the state points out the necessity for, and renders indispensable to its prosperity, some public work, on a scale to benefit the whole people, by giving additional excitement to exertion every where, and additional remuneration to labor. Happily, under these circumstances, we can say to our western friends, the first grand and most important movement has been made, by the company organized to deepen the navigation at Ocochoc, and that the work is about being commenced, under the superintendence of an intelligent and competent engineer. Your committee, moved by the importance of the subject, by the obvious necessity of alleviating, as far as we can, the present distresses of our native state, and anxious to join our fellow-citizens of the west in the scheme of a rail road, which they have so honorably and patriotically proposed, beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we have seen with pleasure, the notice of a meeting in Chatham county, for the purpose of advancing internal improvements, and particularly for the construction of a central rail road, by the state, whereby the benefit of a home market may be secured to our citizens.

2. Resolved, That we will unite with the friends of a central rail road throughout the state, in any practicable plan of carrying it into effect.

3. Resolved, That our representatives in the next general assembly, of town, senate and county, be requested to give their support to such measures as may be brought before them at their next session, and as in their opinion may be best calculated to effect the object of this meeting.

4. Resolved, That a committee of correspondence, for an interchange of intelligence and views, with the absent friends of the meeting, as well as others resident beyond this county, be appointed.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed said committee: William Gaston, John H. Bryan, Matthias E. Manly, Sylvester Brown, John Sneed, Charles G. Spaight, Jas. C. Cole, Moses Jarvis, J. P. Daves, E. E. Graham, Thos. S. Singleton, and Wm. S. Blackledge.

5. Resolved, That the author of a series of essays in the Raleigh Register, over the signature of "Carlton," who originated this scheme, and exhibited in the prosecution of the subject, so much ability, zeal, perseverance, and industry, deserves the thanks of this meeting, and of the community at large.

On motion, the following additional resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the editors of the Carolina Sentinel, and the Newbern Spectator, be requested to publish the able essays which originally appeared in the Raleigh Register under the signature of "Carlton."

Resolved, That they be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the chairman and secretary, for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

Our readers will find, in this day's paper, a very important law which has been passed by the congress of Mexico, and communicated to our government, by which the law prohibiting the exportation of gold and

silver bullion, from that country, is repealed. The duty on bullion at the mine, payable to the government, is one-fifth; and to this is added an export duty of seven per cent. At a moment when so many of our fellow citizens have embarked capital in the mining operations now carrying on in Mexico, this relaxation will be received with much satisfaction.

National Journal.

The Convention.—It appears by a proclamation of the governor of this commonwealth, that returns have been received from all the counties and corporations, except the county of Harrison, of the votes taken in pursuance of the "Act concerning a convention," which exhibit the following result:

Convention,	20,825
No Convention,	16,595

Majority, 4,230

We learn from the Whig that the vote in the county of Harrison was 1,050 for, and 50 against a convention. The majority is, therefore, 5,230. Petersburg Intelligencer.

A paragraph in the Enquirer of yesterday morning, repeats an odious slander on the Administration party, which, although we will not soil our pages by its repetition, we feel bound at once to deny. It is asserted that the Administration presses have gotten up a scandalous story relative to the mother of Gen. Jackson; and the crime of the invention and promulgation of this abomination is charged to Mr. Hammond of the Cincinnati Daily Gazette. This is false. It is the invention of Jacksonians, who intend by the circulation of this scurrilous story, to injure the Administration cause. It first appeared in the Xenia (Ohio) Free Press, a Jackson paper. No one ever heard of it previous to that. We have seen one of Mr. Hammond's papers, in which he positively denies ever having the least knowledge of the story until its publication in the Xenia paper.—We say to the Jackson presses, take back your filthy tale—let the odium of such disgraceful scurrility rest on those from whom it came! Nat. Adv.

President Adams.—During the negotiations at Ghent, surrounded by difficulties that seemed insurmountable, and when some of our delegation thought it prudent to yield something in order to have peace, Adams alone stood like a tower unmoved and immovable. When the news of the burning of Washington, by the enemy, reached Ghent, the documents were placed by one of the Commissioners into Mr. Adams's hands. After having leisurely perused them, folding them up, he laid them upon the table—slapping his hands upon them, declared them the very documents he wanted—for, says he, the Vandals have done that for us which we have been unable to do for ourselves—it will unite every American heart in prosecuting the war, and we soon shall have peace. The truth of his remark was fully realized. Nat. Adv.

Ex-President Monroe.—It is a subject of deep regret, that the old age of this estimable man should be clouded by misfortune; and it is particularly to be regretted, that our Government has postponed so long the settlement of his accounts. While his claims meet with cold delay he is suffering under constant pecuniary embarrassments. His family mansion is mortgaged, and would have been sold under the hammer for the non-payment of interest, had not a gentleman of this city, with a liberality rarely equalled, deposited twelve hundred dollars to Mr. Monroe's credit, and thus saved the venerable ex-President from being turned out of his home. We do hope that Congress will pay attention to Mr. Monroe's claims in the early part of next session. N. Y. Courier.

Harrisburg Pa. Aug. 9, 1828.

Caution to Seducers.—\$4000 Verdict.—The case of Peter Bowlinger against George Kilar for the seduction of the plaintiff's daughter, was tried in our county court, during the present (the August) term, which had just closed its session. The Jury after retiring a few minutes, returned to the court a verdict of \$4000 damage; the largest verdict ever rendered in the county in a similar case. A motion for a new trial was submitted to the court by defendant's counsel on the ground of excessive damages, but promptly rejected. No family in the county has sustained a more unsullied reputation heretofore than the plaintiff's.—Even the witnesses for the defendant testified with cheerfulness and an affectionate warmth to the integrity, respectabil-

ity and worth of this highly estimable and much injured family.

Accident.—David Goodrich, a young man in Glastenbury, Ct. on the 21st ult. while engaged in wrestling, (a common practice with the athletic young men of New England) was thrown so severely as to break his neck and occasion his death the next day.

On the 3d ultimo, Mrs. Ming, the wife of Mr. Samuel Ming, who resides near Athens, Alabama, was killed by the sudden falling of a tree, while walking with her husband in a field near their house.

At New Haven, Connecticut, on Wednesday, the 25th of August, the funeral of J. ASHMUN, esq. late agent of the American colony at Liberia, was attended by a large concourse of citizens, the faculty and members of Yale College, a number of the neighboring clergy, and the governor of the state. His remains were carried to the Center Church, where an appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bacon. The interest of the scene was considerably increased by the arrival of the afflicted mother of the deceased, after the services in the church had commenced. She had hastened from the shores of Champlain, to see her son once more. But she was too late. She could only be permitted to join in the last sad tribute of affection. The solemn procession moved to the place of interment, where the burial service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Crosswell, and an eloquent, feeling address delivered by Mr. Gurley, on the spot where a monument will be reared to the memory of this friend of Africa.

The Rev. Enoch GEORGE, one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia, on Saturday the 23d ultimo.

From the Essex Register.

A Heroine.—A distressing accident occurred at Temple, N. H. near the farmhouse of Gen. Miller, on the 11th inst. The stage passing from Nashua to Peterborough, having two men besides the driver on the driver's seat, the seat suddenly fell to the ground, the wheels of the carriage passing over the two outside men. One of them, Obediah Perry, of Temple, was so severely injured, that he died in two days after. The other was much bruised, but is expected to recover. The driver was not severely injured. The horses took fright from the falling of the seat and men, and sat out upon the run, and the particulars which follow, copied from the Amherst Cabinet, relate to an event which cannot but excite general admiration, exhibiting a degree of presence of mind in a female, and a fortitude and magnanimity rarely equalled by any of the male sex, under similar circumstances:

There was but one passenger inside the stage, Miss Abigail R. Brown, of Peterborough, who was reading at the time of the fall of the seat, and did not perceive the accident till the stage, coming in contact with the branches of the trees, aroused her attention, when she discovered her danger, the horses being in full speed. Although alarmed, she did not scream, nor attempt to jump out without consideration. Feeling deeply her perilous situation, she considered the best method for her rescue, or preparation for the probable event. She began with speaking gently and soothingly to the horses, and felt encouraged by its apparent effect in checking their speed. She opened the door of the stage, let down the steps, adjusted her clothes to prevent their being entangled, and stood on the steps while the horses ran the distance of near a mile, over several hills and by several houses. In the course of the race she discovered ahead a load of hay in the road, and beckoning to the driver with her hand to turn out, he was enabled to do so, in season not to come in contact with stage; and he used his exertions to stop the horses in vain, as did others who were met. She continued on the steps of the carriage until nearing a hill of some extent, when she increased her endeavors to check the horses by her voice, hoping thereby, with the natural effect of rising the eminence, so far to lessen their velocity as to be able to jump off with safety, which she happily effected. On alighting to the ground she started forward at the risk of her life, still speaking soothingly to the horses, till she was enabled to seize some part of the harness, turn the horses, stop them, and hold them in suspension till assistance came up to relieve her from her anxious and perilous situation—exhibit-

ing a fortitude and presence of mind bordering on heroism—which not one man in a thousand would have manifested on so alarming and trying an occasion.

John Jay, of New York, is the only surviving member of the first American Congress, that of 1774. Charles Carroll, of Maryland, is the only one remaining of the Congress of 1776, that adopted the Declaration of Independence. James Madison, of Virginia, is, it is believed, the only surviving member of the National Convention of 1787, which formed the Constitution of the United States.

Major William Jackson, a revolutionary officer, who signed and certified the Constitution of the United States, as Secretary of the Convention, is still alive, and resides in Philadelphia. Vermont Messenger.

An adjudged Case.—A man who had a disorder in his eyes, called on a farrier for a remedy, and he applied to them a medicine commonly used for his patients. The man lost his sight, and brought an action for damages, but the Judge said "No action lies, for if the complainant had not been an Ass, he would never have employed a farrier."

Yale College.—We hear that the difficulty which has for some time past existed between the faculty and the students of this institution, is in a train which will probably terminate in a harmonious adjustment.

CAMP-MEETINGS.

A Methodist Camp-Meeting will commence at Buckhorn Meeting-House, near Haywood, in Chatham county, on Friday the 24th October, and end on the Tuesday following.

A Methodist Camp-Meeting will also commence at Low's Meeting-House, in Rockingham county, near the High Rock on Haw River, on Friday the 31st of October, and end on the Tuesday following. Both meetings to be under the superintendence of the Rev. PARRIS DOWS, presiding elder of the Yadin District.

THE PRESIDENCY.

THOSE friendly to the election of General ANDREW JACKSON, in the upper part of Orange, are requested to meet at Jas. Johnston's, in the Hawfield's, on the first Saturday in October. The friends of that inestimable man, who belongs to no party but that of the REPUBLIC, are earnestly requested to attend said meeting. We wish for numbers, that we may have a full expression of opinion. We wish for harmony and zeal, that we may unite "one and indivisible," in the great cause of rewarding public virtue, to the highest gift in the power of a free people to bestow.

The four following militia companies are requested by their respective Captains, to meet at the above place, at 12 o'clock on said day, for military exercise, viz: Captain Jones's, Captain Mebane's, Captain Thompson's, and Captain Cheek's.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Hawfields, Orange, Sept. 16.

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging the 3d Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at David Mebane's, esq. on the 15th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill music and court martial; and on the 17th, you will attend with your respective companies, ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for regimental exercise.

J. Allison, Col.

Sept. 12.

47—td

State of North-Carolina, Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1828.

Robert Whitted, et al. plaintiffs, } Original Bill.
vs. }
Josiah Turner, defendant. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court here, that William Gapping resides beyond the limits of the state, therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks, that said Gapping be and appear before the judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur; otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly as to him.

James Webb, c. M. E.

Price adv. \$2 75

47—6w

State of North-Carolina, Orange County.

Orange Superior Court of Law, September Term, 1828.

Pomphret Gooch, }
vs. }
Hiram Laws. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court here, that Hiram Laws, the defendant in the above case, resides beyond the limits of this state, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said defendant, Hiram Laws, to be and personally appear before the judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, and plead to issue, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on will be condemned, subject to the plaintiff's recovery. Test.

A. B. Bruce, Clerk.

Price adv. \$3 00

47—6w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.



From the Marylander,
TOTHER YANKEE DOODLE.
John Quincy Adams is the lad,
Americans delight in;
He's done some few things which, I guess,
Were quite as good as fighting.

CHORUS.
*John Quincy Adams is the man,
Round whom the people flock, Sir,
And none the worse for Uncle Sam,
Because of Yankee stock, Sir.*

Old Washington, who had some sence,
Though some now dare dispute him,
Fick'd out the man for Uncle Sam
And said he knew he'd suit him.

John Quincy Adams is the man, &c.
Tom Jefferson, that sturdy chap,
Whom people did confide in,
Predicted that this same John Q.
The nation would take pride in.

John Quincy Adams is the man, &c.
Jim Madison with Mister Bull
Once had a sort of fracas,
And when he wisht'd to hush it up
Chose John an arbitrator.

John Quincy Adams is the man, &c.
Then, when Monroe was commodore,
He made John first lieutenant,
Who through the cruise display'd such skill,
He kept him till the end of it.

John Quincy Adams is the man, &c.
And since the crew by their free will,
Have chosen him commander,
He's steer'd the ship so bravely on,
No breakers e'er have harm'd her.

John Quincy Adams is the man, &c.
But now some busy mutineers,
Who wish a revolution,
For that vile end, would run ashore
The good ship Constitution.

John Quincy Adams is the man, &c.
We want no lubber at our helm,
In times of such commotion,
When our mis-stay and freedom's hopes
Are buried in the ocean.

John Quincy Adams is the man, &c.
And Andrew Jackson, all agree,
If you incur'd his dislike,
Would at the yard arm hoist you up,
Or dress you with a handspike.

John Quincy Adams is the man, &c.
'Tis said he shoots a score or two,
When'er he wants in a frolic;
But could lead so administer'd
Is apt to give the colic.

John Quincy Adams is the man, &c.
That Jackson's fit for president,
They don't believe who've said it,
And though we love our pumpkin pies,
We're not so pumpkin headed.

John Quincy Adams is the man,
Round whom the people flock, Sir,
And none the worse for Uncle Sam,
Because of Yankee stock, Sir.

THE COTTAGERS' DAUGHTER. A SKETCH.

Mary Irving was the daughter of an humble cottager, who earned his daily bread by the labor of his hands and the sweat of his brow. She was his only child, the light of his old age, and comfort that, in health, was the delight of his heart, and in sickness the minister of every restoring gift. All the village knew her for a dutiful daughter, and wondered not at the extreme fondness of the old man for his child. Now that her mother was dead, and her brother far away from the land of his birth and the home of his infancy, having enlisted as a soldier early in life, where could a father's preference be bestowed more justly, than on one who sacrificed every thing to make him happy, and who seemed alone to draw delight from the silent smile that ever sat on his homely countenance. But alas! the spoiler came and robbed this nest of domestic felicity.

Albert Jones was a young man, the son of a neighboring farmer. He was a youth of a happy, light, and careless turn of mind, and possessed a warm, friendly heart, at least such was every one's opinion, and every one could not be wrong. But, alas! every one was wrong in that instance, and the fatal termination of the whole told a fearful tale of human fallibility.

Albert Jones wooed Mary Irving, and pressed his suit with all the warmth and assiduity of a young enthusiastic lover. Having gained her heart, he soon won over the scruples of the old man, who wished to see his daughter settled in life ere he departed hence; and his few white hairs, and his wrinkled brow, warned him that the period was not far distant.

Mary Irving became the wife of Albert Jones, and every one said they were a couple made for each other; but the honey-moon was scarcely over and gone, ere Mary saw that her husband was far from what she had ever dream'd of him to be.

Every village boasts its alehouse,—

every village has its due quantum of choice spirits, as they are called,—and every village has its club that meets at nights to discuss politics, and something stronger than small beer.

Here, then, did Albert Jones flourish, and here, did his happy spirits kindle beneath the influence of spirits of a more exalting, and sometimes too of a humiliating nature. He had a heart formed to make a homely hearth happy, but early estrangement from such, it would seem had poisoned the sweeter current of his mind, and turned the waters that might have flowed on in calmness, to enlighten and endear his domestic moments, to gall and bitterness.

Many an evening had Mary to sit up till midnight, waiting the return of her husband, and when he did appear, reeling with drink, dissatisfied with every thing, she would wipe the tears from her eyes, but her heart forbade her to rail and be angry; she gave her gentle rebuke, hoped he might reform, and pitied him. Months passed on, but no change for the better on Albert Jones; and Mary felt herself a mother. She was delivered of a daughter; but instead of rejoicing at the circumstance with the fullness of a mother's joy, she was sad, downcast, for she saw nought but want staring her in the face and trouble and distress around her.

The babe was but four days old, and the mother had not recovered from her weakly state, when one evening, as usual, she was waiting the return of her husband, and was propt up in blankets in a chair by the side of a fire, for she could not bave-ly move about. The night was cold and tempestuous. The rain was pouring down in torrents, as the wind which had been high in the afternoon, and kept the clouds apart, had now gradually fallen and calmed. Mary Irving trimmed the lamp that stood by her on the small oaken table, and stirred the fire into a more kindly and cheering light. She again threw herself back in the chair, and keeping her eyes fixed on the warm glow of the fire, her thought involuntarily wandered back to the fireside of her father's cottage, and to the many happy evenings she had spent there. How different indeed—how strikingly different were the two in comparison—her present home from the one that had watched over her infancy! But she still amidst all her imperfections, looked back to the days when he came as a lover, and sung the songs of Scotia's own delightful bard, wood, and won her simple heart.—The fervor of a first love is too deeply felt ever to be erased or succeeded by another; for the heart, young and untutored, riots on and revels in the luxurious feelings that then haunt the mind and the soul. And she had felt all these, and though times were now different with her, indeed, yet still they shone in her chaste memory like the softened twilight that succeeds a brilliant sunset. She was indulging in such dreams, and endearing her husband, bad as he was, and had been, more to her heart, when suddenly she started from her musings by the door bursting open, and her husband reeling in worse than ever, and staggering forward to a chair. "You look worse to night, Albert, than I have ever seen you," said Mary, as she approached where her husband sat, and looked him kindly in the face. "No wonder, Mary," said he, in broken accents, but softer than usual; "only look here—there's for you—see what John Williams has done," and pulling off his hat, the blood gushed out from a fearful wound in the back of his head. Mary screamed out with terror when she looked on the wound, and no wonder it was an awful one. Albert! Albert!! was all she could articulate, but Albert heard her not—he had fainted. She used every effort which in her haste her ingenuity could devise, but Albert was beyond the reach of human aid. By her screams she brought her neighbors to her assistance; the village Doctor was procured, but too late to do any good; he was carried into his bed, and laid down for the last time. When Mary saw and felt that she was a widow, and that Albert had gone to his last account in that fearful condition, it was more than her poor brain could bear. They had barely laid him down, ere she started up suddenly from her chair into which she had thrown herself but a moment before, and rushed, no one could tell why, to the cradle where her sleeping infant lay, and snatching it up, hurried out of the house into the rain and darkness. All present petrified by the suddenness of the action, and struck dumb and motionless by the portentous looks of the distracted mother, could only gaze in each other's faces, in silent astonishment. How-

er, when a few of them were again restored to recollection, they went out in search of her, and of course their steps were first directed to her father's cottage. There, in truth, they found her, but too late to proffer their friendly aid in consoling her distresses—she was past them all.

The old man had been roused from his sleep by a fearful knocking at the cottage door, and the voice of his child calling for God's sake to open; he had jumped from his bed, and unlocked the door, and lifted the latch, when Mary rushed in with her half naked child in her arms, and flung it on the bed. She had then turned to her father, clasped her hands distractedly together—screamed and fallen forward on the floor. Her father knelt down and half uplifted her—her eyes only opened once, but their expression was mild and unearthly. Albert's name faintly passed her lips, and then her too full heart had broken.

Their graves, side by side, lie peacefully together in the little churchyard of ——. Some times in the evening, a little girl, dressed in plain and homely apparel, enters there, and approaches them, and, fearless of the setting twilight, seats herself on the middle one, and weeps as an orphan child weeps over the grave of its departed parents.—She hears the whisper of the neighbors, and knows a little of her history, and has gleaned thus much from their friendly talk, that her father was not as he should have been; that her mother was the light of their home, and the delight of every one; and that her grandfather had died with grief for the loss of his only child, and had left her the little that maintained and supported her among friendly neighbors.

THE AWKWARD MAN.

"I am, I confess it with some shame, as ignorant of the world as the world is of me, and have only been used to look at men as children look at an eclipse—through glasses darkened and dulled with the smoke of my midnight lamp, which doth

With three great Hermes, and unsphere
The spirit of Plato, to unfold
What worlds or what vast regions hold
The immortal mind."

But a kind yet mistaken friend of mine, who insisted that the proper study of mankind is man," after numberless invitations, polite pressures, and gentle tuggings, pulled me up by the roots from my studious bower, as a gardener plucks up a thriving weed, disengulfing my very heart-strings and eye-strings from the richly cultured ground of the Muses' garden, and dragged me from my learned lair, to accompany him on a visit to some moderately-fashionable friends in town. It was not till after much hesitating, apologizing, and entreating him not to push me, so soon following my arrival in town, into that vortex which I dreaded—into gaities so opposite to the seclusion in which I had passed my late pilgrimage in the west of England; till, after inquiring over and over again, whether they were very fashionable people? and being assured that it was a plain, worthy Scotch family, the widow and son and daughters of Colonel —, who had but lately arrived in this country from the East Indies, where the gallant colonel had died, leaving them in very handsome circumstances,—that I submitted at last to go, with as good a grace as Barnardine did to be hanged, and it cost me as many efforts to step up to the door, as him to mount the steps of the scaffold. The knock was given, the door opened, and my friend, (must I call him so?) perceiving that I would fain have retreated, dragged me in, as the young oxen were dragged into the temples of the ancients, where they were meant to be sacrificed. We were in, however; and I passed very successfully along the line of cane and lap-dog carriers and other gilt gentlemen of the shoulder-knot, without being openly quizzed; and I therefore began to augur favorably of my future success.

I made something like an oblique bow, which, for any thing I know to the contrary, was meant for the company present, but it might be mistaken to have been intended for the bust of Shakspeare on the sideboard, as for the use I put it to. This would have passed unnoticed, had I not, in the first place, in retreating my right foot from a bow in advance, come with my heel, which was now pumped, sharp against the shin of the footman who was politely waiting to see me to a chair;—had I not, in the second, in shaking hands with each one of the party on being introduced, nipped one of the young ladies' fingers almost in the bud, and dropped

the hand of a second without shaking it, that I might grasp that of a third who was waiting to go through the ordeal; and had I not, in the third place, shook the hand of the friend who had introduced me, so long and so cordially, that you would have supposed I had never seen the man in my life, instead of having been brought there by him.

But the spirit of unaccustomed gallantry was still effervescing within, and I thought I might venture being polite to the lady on my left. I watched her wants, therefore, with the eye of a lover, seeking occasion for saying some gallant thing, or for doing one. Her eyes, which were the prettiest pair of blue eyes I had ever seen out of poetry, settled upon a peach, like two sister butterflies of that azure hue which gives to the blue seraphs of the vale of Cashmere the sovereignty for beauty. I was all haste to serve her eyes; and so to win her heart; but darting my arm too hastily, I threw down a decanter of wine, whose issuing tide divided and subdivided into as many streams as you may sometimes see issuing from an allegorical urn in a country map. Great consternation ensued: the captain feared a stain on his military small-clothes, the clergyman on the sacerdotal cloth, and the ladies looked after the unsullied snow of their gowns with as much care as they would after their characters for spotless virtue. Many apologies were made by my blushing friend for my blushing self, which was very handsome in him, as I was too confused to apologize for myself, and was fully employed in damming up the main stream with my handkerchief, till the assisting hand of a footman at my elbow, who was as welcome to me as the sun to the rain drenched meadows, had dried up the vitiuous inundation. My friend lied for me like truth. I was first of all, very near-sighted, and could not see across a table, though he had very often envied me the length of my sight; and next, I was very nervous, though he had often declared me to be too strong in our gymnastic exercises. The accident was soon forgotten, the company was again calm, and Awkward was himself again.

The servant had been despatched below for some purpose or other; and I being immediately over against mine hostess, was very smilingly requested to succeed him in his very pleasant office of waiting on the ladies! What could have induced the good old lady to confer such a distinction on me, of all men else, seeing what she had seen. I know not; but it was my fate; it was perhaps meant in kindness to me, that I might by a short course of honorable employment, qualify myself for future honor. Oh, cruel kindness—kind cruelty! I could not refuse (what a man of woman born? should?) the honor of serving a bevy of the prettiest dames in Christendom; I accepted, therefore, with an outward smile of satisfaction, but an inward shrug of chagrin, an office which I could not relinquish, and knew I should disgrace. I left my seat with the fearful plate of toast in my trembling hand; and whether it was the fear of its slipping from my hold, which induced me to pinch it too tightly with my finger and thumb, or whether it was the brittleness of the china, I know not, but just as I had reached the first fair-one of the circle, split went the plate, and splash went its well-buttered contents into the muslin lap of the shrieking lady, leaving me convulsively nipping the fragment of the plate more tightly than ever, and blushing with shame and confusion as I vainly stammered out an apology, interrupted by more dashes than you will find in ten chapters of Sterne. My young lady could not conceal her chagrin at being so much bedaubed; my friend refused to lie for me more—there could be no hereditary antipathy to a plate of toast and butter! But here my fair wit, who, I verily believed, loved me for the dangers I had undergone, as I loved her because she did pity them, saved me from the frowns of the gentle partner in this last dire accident, by wittily remarking, that her fair cousin was never before toasted by any gallant."

Authentic Anecdote.—When, during the late war, Admiral Warren was lying in the Chesapeake, Captain Smith was sent by Commodore Stewart, then at Norfolk, to negotiate an exchange of Prisoners. The news had just arrived of the capture of the *Jarvis*, and the Admiral, speaking of that event, asked Capt. Smith how it happened that our frigates were so successful in taking theirs. Capt. S. answered that he knew no reason for it unless it was that we fought better.

"No," said the Admiral, "that cannot be; but the reason is, that two-thirds of your crews are British seamen." "Then," replied Captain Smith, "the other third, being Americans, makes the whole difference."—The Admiral attempted no further explanations or argument on the knotty subject.

We doubt if the records of wit can produce a more happy repartee. It was prompt and sharp; and, at the same time, goes to the very heart and marrow of the question. It is one of those pushes that can neither be parried nor returned. It closed the game; the Admiral had not another move.

The Dutchman's Shower.—Our steady rain has been interrupted by two or three days of good weather, and pleasantly cool. We have found a good description of the previous month, in the Dutchman's weather journal—"Had a dunder shower for tree weeks, an then it set in for a settled rain." *Hamden Journal.*

NOTICE.

WILL BE LEASED on the 20th instant, on the premises, for five years, the

Plantation,

on Little River, known as William D. Ray's, and the NEGROES hired at the same time. Also two old NEGROES belonging to Ray's estate, will be let to the lowest bidder. Proposals will be received privately until the day of hiring, by

James Webb.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified at August term of Orange County court, as executors of the last will and testament of Hardy Hurdle, deceased, late of said county, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to come forward and settle their accounts, and those having claims against the estate, are requested to present them within the time limited by law, or it will be plead in bar of their recovery.

On Thursday the 25th day of September, will be sold, on a credit of twelve months, at the residence of Hardy Hurdle, deceased, several likely

Negroes,
Horses, Cattle,
Hogs, Sheep.

And approved security will be required of purchasers.
Henry Hurdle, }
George Hurdle, }

September 2. 46-24

Caswell Court House Races.

THE Races over this Course, will commence on Wednesday the 17th day of September, 1855.

First day—A Race for three year old Colts, mile heats, fifty dollars entrance. Subscription to remain open until the evening before the race.

Second day—The Proprietor's purse, 120 dollars, mile heats, best three in five.

Third day—For the Jockey Club purse, 200 dollars, two mile heats, free for any horse.

Paul A. Hurlson, Sec'y.
September 2. 46-46

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me will do well to call on Jonathan P. Sneed and settle their notes or accounts, for indulgence will not be given.

Uriah Jeffreys.

September 2. 46-24

BACON FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime BACON for sale, which is perfectly sound.

Turner & Phillips.

September 2. 45-14

THE HILLSBOROUGH RACES.

WILL commence over the Hillsborough Course on the 2d day of October next.

First day, two mile heats, purse two hundred and fifty dollars.

Second day, mile heats, purse one hundred and fifty dollars, together with the entrance money for the first and second days, free for any thing.

Third day, sweep stake, for three year old colts, entrance fifty dollars; subscription to be left open until the evening before.

The Money to be hung up at the usual discount.

By order of the club.

Wm. H. Phillips, Sec'y.

September 2. 45-14

BOOKS at Half Price.

IN consequence of the death of Hiram Turner, the subscriber will be under the necessity of immediately disposing of the stock of Books remaining on hand at this place, belonging to the late concern of Hiram & Henry D. Turner and as money is very scarce, he has concluded to offer them at one half the catalogue prices, from now until the fourth week in November, at which time the remainder of the stock will be offered to the highest bidder. Terms, all sums under ten dollars cash, over that amount six months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

N. B. Mr. R. L. Cook will superintend the business.

Henry D. Turner.

Surviving Partner, and Adm'r.

September 2. 45-14

SALE.

WILL be sold, on Monday the 6th day of October next, at the plantation of the late Rev. William Bingham,

Cattle, Hogs,
Sheep,
Household
and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, together with the present year's Crop. A credit of twelve months will be given. Bond and security required.

W. J. Bingham, Adm'r.

The Plantation is also for sale.

September 2. 45-14